

Daily Gazette.

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Is men have the power to demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, why haven't they the power to demand twenty ounces for a pound, ten feet for a yard, or anything else as absurd? Such demands carried to a logical sequence render necessary several chapters in the criminal codes of the different states. It is one thing to ask an increase of wages and another thing to demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Capital says: "Let strict construction Democrats remember that the ablest lawyers in the United States senate, Democrats and Republicans, not only maintained in argument the constitutionality of the Blair bill but voted for it. Let all Democrats remember that the vote in the senate on the passage of the bill was three to one; and let them remember also that a much larger proportion of the voters of the country favor that measure."

The esteemed Austin Statesman perceives that it has little to feel proud of, and very properly makes the most it can out of that little. The following quotation goes to show that Austin's weakness is in the line of higher education:

The Fort Worth Gazette asks the question why its city should not be "an educational center." This is the reason: Because Austin has got there with both feet, and ranks to-day ahead of any city in the South of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants for educational advantages. The state university, with a corps of professors, the peer of any university in the land, has made giant strides into the front ranks of national educational institutions. Our public schools, under their efficient management, have the best advantages that can be offered, and those things taken in connection with the fact that the state library is here, and that the heart of the city is first class, place Austin pre-eminently in the front ranks as an educational center, so far in front, in fact, that Fort Worth, with her many railroad facilities, will never overtake her. Stick to your railroad, Fort, and let Austin alone in this matter, for she ranks you so far that you are not considered in the race with her.

The possession of a state university, which was built and is sustained by the state, not by the people of Austin, may excite local pride there, for want of something better, but would not be looked upon as a matter to be proud of in Fort Worth.

THE "ONE-HORSE STOCKMAN" AND FREE GRASS.

The Limestone New Era suggests that "if the men in Texas who favor absolute 'free grass' in the West will convince the people that there is a ghost of a chance for any one-horse stockman to get any free grass, they would be accorded a hearing on the subject. Unless a stockman can maintain an army of herders, who are experts in the use of Winchester and pistols, to assert his claim to free grass, the fewer efforts he makes to realize any profit from free grazing in the West, the better it will be for him. Free grass is a delusion and a snare, except to the man who is on the ground and able to hold the fort against all comers."

The "one-horse stockman" seems to have been a thing of the past since 1879, when the lease law was first adopted. Free grass prevailed from the earliest settlement of the state until set aside by that law. Was there any complaint then that small stockmen stood no show? Since the rigorous enforcement of the lease law the frontier has advanced at a slower rate than in any other period of like duration. Even when the "nester" had to fight Indians and rustlers as well as cattle kings, he found no difficulty in making his way against all those forces. He cannot make way now. The opposing force that he faces is stronger now than it ever was. It is the power of the state of Texas that bars his progress. It is not the cattle king that he shrinks from contact with, but the law behind the cattle king. The legislation that legalized and upheld the appropriation of public land, in the guise of a lease, has driven out the nester and the farmer. In the struggle for existence they have fallen before the capitalized concerns that outbid them and acquired control of the most desirable lands. The lease law is the deadly enemy of Texas progress, and free grass must take its place.

A SAMPLE SOPHISM.

The New York Sun, which is very friendly to the strikers, indulges in characteristic sophistry to uphold their actions. In a New York establishment where a thousand men were employed, five were non-union and the remainder unionists. The unionists demanded that the five who did not belong to their order be discharged, and, upon the refusal of the employers to submit to their dictation, they struck and caused the works to close. The Sun, championing the cause of the strikers, holds that it would have been right to discharge the five non-union men, because the 995 unionists insisted upon it. The proposition is that the wishes of 995 men should prevail over the wishes of five men, rather than that the five should be preferred to the 995. This sort of casuistry, though artfully insisted upon by the Sun, will not deceive many.

Had the five non-unionists insisted that the 995 unionists should go, and the 995 unionists insisted that the five non-unionists should go; had there been such antagonism between them that neither side to the controversy would work with the other, the majority ought to have prevailed, and the five non-unionists should have been discharged. That, however, was not the situation. The five men had no fault to find with the unionists. They only asked to be let alone, to do their work in peace. No demand came from them for the dismissal of the union men. Their engagement was a business matter,

in which themselves and their employers alone were interested. For a body of men, no matter how numerous, to try to drive them from work, because they had no connection with the trade union to which that body belonged, was the meanest and most cowardly tyranny. No preponderance of numbers can justify an invasion of personal rights. The five non-union men had as much right to sell their time and talents for money as the 995 had, and had the number of unionists been ten times as great, they could not rightfully have interfered with the rights of one man to make his living by honest labor. The Sun's proposition admitted, the minority would indeed have no rights which the majority would be bound to respect.

THE ASSAULT ON LABOR.

The Chicago riot was, like most affairs of that kind, entirely un-American. The leaders and most of the participants were the ignorant, shiftless, fanatical and anarchical products of European soil who abuse the liberty given them in this country by violating the law whenever an occasion is offered. Honest, prudent, law-respecting American workmen cannot be blind to the injury that is inflicted upon their cause by the pretended interest in it taken by this rabble of mischief-makers. They should resent the intrusion of incendiary loafers, who, in the name of oppressed labor, assail peaceable workmen and drive them from their places, stone them, and, but for the protection of the police, would murder them.

The Chicago riot had the same features in its leadership that are everywhere to be found in the so-called labor troubles. It was not an attack of labor on capital. It was an assault of tyrants on laborers. Had the mob confined its fury to destroying the property of the McCormick reaper-works, it at least would have been consistent in the lawless outrage. But its main effort was directed not against that capitalized concern, but against the men who were working in the McCormick establishment; and had these men fallen in the clutches of the mob their fate would have quickly been decided. They would have been murdered remorselessly and fendishly, and with the same savage joy in bloodshed that the Apaches under Geronimo take in the slaughter of the white settlers. The men whose lives the mob thirsted for were American citizens, engaged in the honorable task of earning their bread by honest labor. They were content with their surroundings, and asked only to be left in peace to pursue their ways. The mob that hurled itself upon them, to murder and destroy, was composed of communists and anarchists, upon whose filthy bodies the vermin bred in Europe still revel in luxury. And yet this assault of alien outcasts upon American workmen is called a struggle between labor and capital, in which they represent the cause of labor!

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Democratic County Convention.

FORT WORTH, May 4.—Editor GAZETTE: In your issue of the 3d appeared a short editorial urging that a Democratic county convention be held to nominate candidates for county offices. I fully endorse your suggestion. It is evident, from the result of our recent city election, that there is a secret order in our midst struggling to control our municipal affairs, and secret political orders in a government like ours should not be tolerated. Any political move by a portion of a community that requires to be hid from the other portion is dangerous. This is a free country, where every man has a vote, and the interest of all classes are common interests, and we want no dark-lantern organizations in our political affairs. Let the Democracy organize in every precinct and make a fight for victory.

Wants More of It.

PUTNAM, Tex., May 3.—Editor GAZETTE: I cannot recall any articles in THE GAZETTE which have so strongly impressed me as to the ability, patriotism and lofty tone of THE GAZETTE's management as those in weekly of April 30, headed: "Let Actions Speak—Organization vs. Organization—Hypocrisy Denouncing Honesty—The Tyranny of Law," especially the third article. I wish simply to utter my heartfelt sympathy and approval, and like Oliver Twist, "ask for more."

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good bread with it as the professional baker, simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed: a trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensable to all well-regulated households.

Silver Lard Baking Powder.

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Baby Buggies as low as \$6, at J. S. Clark's, 302 and 304 Houston Street.

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EIGHT HOURS.

An Interesting and Instructive Discussion on the Eight-Hour Movement by Noted Men.

History of the Eight-Hour Movement—Views of Statesmen, Manufacturers, Journalists and Labor Reformers.

(This discussion will be continued daily in THE GAZETTE until completed. Those who wish to read the views of all who have contributed to this symposium should not miss an issue of the paper, as we cannot undertake to supply back numbers.—ED. GAZETTE.)

TRANSLATION FROM NEW YORKER VOLKS-ZEITUNG.

The New Yorker Volkszeitung, thinking it wise to ascertain the views of eminent contemporaries on the subject of reducing working hours, sent a reporter to the several newspaper offices to talk with editors, with the following results, which were published in the Volkszeitung, and here given in a free translation:

Mr. Edward T. Flynn has charge of the New York Herald when his chief, James Gordon Bennett, is away. Mr. Flynn is supposed to write the leading articles. Mr. Bennett was away and Mr. Flynn was invited to express his opinion, in his representative capacity. Mr. Flynn said to the Volkszeitung reporter:

"My dear boy, the editor of the Herald is Mr. Bennett; he alone can speak for the Herald. The Herald furnishes all the news, but in regard to this question the Herald has said nothing hitherto, and does not propose to do so now. What I say to you is not for publication. We are a union office and we do not wish to be drawn into difficulties."

Reporter: "But, Mr. Flynn, the point is that it is proposed to inaugurate the eight-hour working day on the 1st of May, and the Volkszeitung would be glad to know whether the Herald is for or against."

F: "I can say nothing."

R: "But you write the leading articles and you must know what stand the Herald will take on the matter."

F: "The editor of the Herald is in Paris, but all the same near enough to this office to order by cable whatever the Herald is to say."

R: "Will you, then, ask by cable what position the Herald will take on the eight-hour question?"

F: "No; I have no authority to do so. I only do what I am ordered."

MR. CHARLES A. DANA is editor-in-chief of the Sun. He said: "I have no time; I have not taken the question into consideration."

"But," rejoined the interviewer, "the matter has been before the public a whole year, and has been discussed at hundreds of meetings in this city."

D: "I know nothing about it."

R: "Will you recommend that the eight-hour rule be introduced on May 1?"

D: "I don't know. I haven't thought about it."

R: "When will you consider it?"

D: "I don't know. I have too little time to make any appointment on such matters."

R: "Will you, at any rate, think it over?"

D: "I really cannot say."

R: "Are you for or against the shortening of labor hours?"

D: "I haven't time to talk to you about it."

WHITELAW REID, the scab boss of the Tribune, has a royal time of it. He writes the lead of Horace Greeley's paper with perfumed ink and a gold pen. The visitor who wishes to see the aristocratic Whitelaw Reid must pass through two ante-chambers and be announced by two pages who will open the doors after he has been kept waiting a sufficient time. The reporter had to wait a whole hour.

With an elegant theatrical wave of the hand, Mr. Reid invited the reporter to be seated. When the object of the call was announced Mr. Reid replied, with a fine smile:

"All that I have to say can be read daily by the public in the Tribune."

R: "But Mr. Reid, I am sent here expressly to interview you." Mr. Reid replied: "I only speak once a day, and that I think about enough. Good day!"

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER of the New York Times is notoriously a brute. Most of his contemporaries have had occasion to refer to his childish rudeness. When the clerk took in the reporter's card, the answer was brought that Mr. Jones was very busy. The reporter replied, "I can wait," and he waited. The clerk went back, and in a tone of voice that was audible outside, said, "the man is not going." "Then tell him," replied Mr. Jones, in his bear-like voice, "I will not see him." The clerk obeyed, and the reporter rejoined, "Tell Mr. Jones that his rudeness to the representative of a labor journal will be reported to the public."

MR. WILLIAM DORSCHEIMER is the present owner of the Star. Mr. Dorscheimer was formerly lieutenant-governor of the state and a Democratic politician. He bought the Star from John Kelly in order to support the Cleveland administration, which had no organ among the English papers of New York city. The reporter put the question to him:

"What do you think of the proposition of the federation of trades and labor unions in reference to May 1?"

Mr. Dorscheimer, resting his head upon his hand and looking straight at the reporter, made no reply.

"I mean," says the reporter, "the introduction of the eight-hour working day."

Mr. Dorscheimer (waiting for another interval of silence, says with great deliberation) "I am disposed, that is if the workmen are strong enough, to support their proposition. I am astonished at the sudden strength which the labor organizations, especially the Knights of Labor, have developed. They can work out much good if they are rightly managed."

R: "Are you, as an individual, and as editor, in favor of the adoption of an eight-hour day?"

D: "I am not against it."

R: "Will you recommend the beginning of the movement on May 1?"

D: "I cannot say just now; but I can say that I am not opposed to it; I wish, with all my heart, that the workers may obtain shorter hours and higher pay."

R: "Are you of the opinion that the hours of labor can be fixed by law?"

D: "That could scarcely be, without an amendment in the constitution, and I do not think the constitution would be soon changed; an eight-hour law would conflict with personal freedom; there are many people who would not allow any limitations on the question how long they should work. I could not even accept it myself. Many days I work ten, twelve or fourteen hours,

and other days again, perhaps only two."

R: "Then, if you are against legal regulation of the working hours, would you be for the workers taking the matter in their own hands?"

D: "Just so!"

MR. ALBERT FULTZGER of the MORNING JOURNAL, and his proprietor, sent out word to send him written questions, to which he would return written answers. The questions were sent, but the replies have not yet been received.

MR. L. HODKIN, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF of the EVENING POST, was asked: "Would you be in favor of the assembled workmen of America deciding or making the labor day eight hours from and after May 1?"

G: "Impossible, the time from now till then is too short; they should have proposed it earlier."

R: "The Federation of Trades and Labor Unions have proposed it for over a year, do you know that?"

G: "No."

R: "At any rate, are you against reducing the working hours?"

G: "Thereby wages would be also reduced. I am emphatically against all compulsion. I am in favor of everyone fixing his own time. I fix my own time, and I would not allow anyone to make a regulation for me."

R: "But you must remember that there are about a million of workmen out of employ in the United States, and that by the reduction of hours these men would have employment and bread. Don't you think if such bad fortune prevailed, so that a million of Americans are suffering, the people and the legislatures should give relief?"

G: "It is not the business of a government to provide employment for anybody; a government that interfered in such a way would very soon collapse."

R: "But there is already an eight-hour law for public employees."

G: "Yes, they are a very small number. There is no man in the whole world that could run an industrial government; the man is not born."

R: "Are you, on principle, against the reduction of labor hours?"

G: "